

# END OF SECOND YEAR OF WAR FINDS ALLIES FORCING THE FIGHTING

(Continued from Page 1.)

reached a definite conclusion.

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important, but highly dramatic, disaster for the British. The disastrous attack on Gallipoli, which resulted in the complete destruction of the British army, was the only serious reverse of the war. The British army, which had been driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Armenia, where they were rescued by the British, French and Italian troops. They were shipped to Corfu and there they were reorganized and re-equipped and later, in the summer of 1916, they were sent back to the Gallipoli peninsula. The war was also characterized by the withdrawal from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been sent to this venture, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five destroyers and one French, were sent to the bottom as well as some minor craft and the casualties were officially reported to be almost equal to the strength of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,000 troops under General Townshend to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris. This capitulation had made a considerable dent more than 200 miles on the river in an attempt to seize Baghdad. It was a blow to the morale of the British and was a severe defeat for the British. The British were forced to fall back 100 miles. There it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a week of fighting. The British had made a great effort to capture Baghdad, but they were defeated.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the war. On October 13, 1915, Bulgaria joined in but with the central powers and on March 3, 1918, Germany declared war on Portugal after the British and

seized all German ships interned in her ports. The entrance of Bulgaria into the arena was attended by a combined assault on Serbia by Austria, Germany and Bulgaria, which resulted in the complete destruction of the Serbian army. The Serbian army, which had been driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Armenia, where they were rescued by the British, French and Italian troops. They were shipped to Corfu and there they were reorganized and re-equipped and later, in the summer of 1916, they were sent back to the Gallipoli peninsula. The war was also characterized by the withdrawal from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been sent to this venture, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five destroyers and one French, were sent to the bottom as well as some minor craft and the casualties were officially reported to be almost equal to the strength of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

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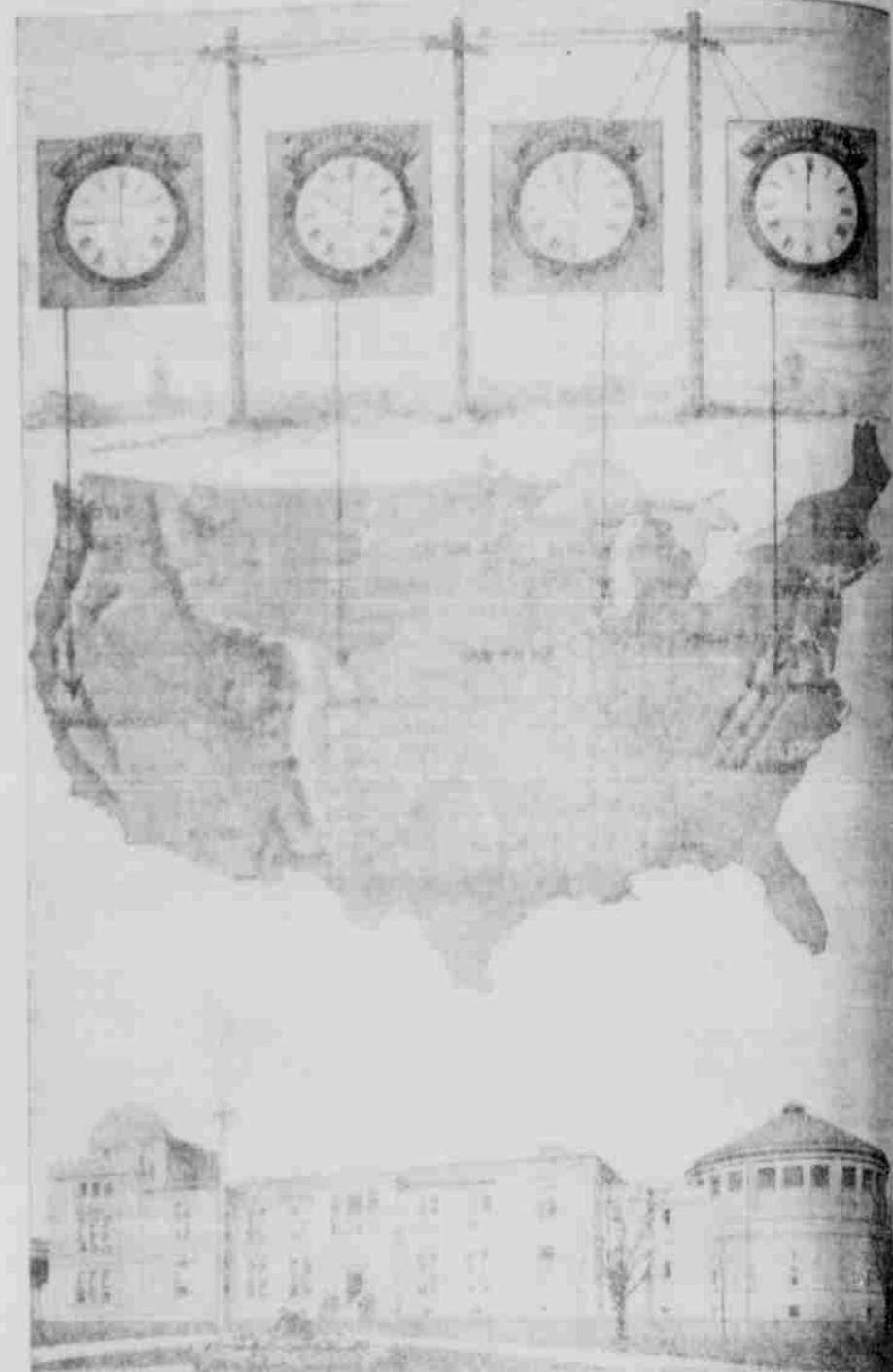
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